

The Cromwell Argus

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AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

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CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.)

Cromwell Advertisements

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CROMWELL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD LATE MR GRANT'S NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

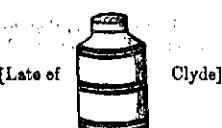
Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

FOR A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

GILBERT FOWLER,



BAKER AND FAMILY GROCER,
CROMWELL.
Supplies every description of GROCERIES, of best qualities, at reasonable prices.

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in any part of the town or district. Wedding Cakes made to order.

Confectionery of all descriptions. A good supply of Fresh Butter always on hand.

GILBERT FOWLER,
Baker and Family Grocer,
CROMWELL.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

LIME! LIME! LIME!!!

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.

Agents for the Cromwell District.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
Lake Wakatipu.

Prices Moderate.

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JOHN MARSH,
or the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell.
IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

CROMWELL VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smithams Kawarau Hotel.

DWARD LINDSAY,
(late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,
AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson, and trusts by strict attention to business, and the execution of all work placed in his hands in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to merit a continuance of the support accorded his predecessor.

H. WHEFTER,
BOOTMAKER,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Large and varied stock of Hoses and Colonial boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.

Prices Moderate.

Cromwell Advertisements

SHAMROCK STORE, CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION



MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district free of charge.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathaus)

having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

Junction Commercial Hotel,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintner or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,

Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the

STABLES

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.
NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 2s. per ton at the Pit, or 3s. per ton delivered.

No INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,

Coal Merchants.

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the public that I have leased the STABLES belonging to the BRIDGE HOTEL to MR FRANK FOOTE.

JOHN MARSH.

HAVING leased from Mr John Marsh the above well-known STABLES, I beg to solicit the support of my old friends and the public generally, and trust, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Horses always on hire.

Horses carefully broken to saddle or harness.

t.o. F. FOOTE.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell

Arrowtown

Queenstown

Melbourne.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts to our

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found complete, and assortured with every requirement.

Drapery.

The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department.

It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, carefully selected by our Mr Hallenstein, comprising...

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challis, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, cloths...

Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds...

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Smithfield Butchery Company.

Men's Suits, Paget and

Trousers, &c., sac, boy's ditto, Leo-

pold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker

Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed,

cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge,

Scot twill, tweed, and jean

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool,

serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched,

felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers

Monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order

Boots and Shoes.

A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid,

cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic side, Balmoral,

Blucher, Wellington, half Wellington, and

riding boots

Colonial water-tights, made to our order in

Melbourne

Gun boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets.

In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidder-

minster, druggist; hearth-rugs.

Matting—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,

With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow

every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9

a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,

Bacon, &c., always on hand.

JOINTS OF BEEF, 6d per lb.

SIDES OF MUTTON, 3½ " "

TERMS—CASH.

Hawea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 2s per 100 feet.

Boards and SCANTLING at 1s. per 100 feet super, at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,
Hawea Saw-mills.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.



A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.

The Proprietor of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE.
In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Nevis

NEVIS CROSSING STORE,

(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL,

BRITISH STORES,

Nevis.

EDWARD THOMPSON,
NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS HOTEL
AND STORE,
NEVIS.

A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Goods delivered throughout the surrounding district on the shortest notice.

* * A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in course of erection, and will shortly be furnished with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD TABLES.

The best accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling.

JUNCTION HOTEL,
TUAPEKA ROAD,
(Seventeen miles from Lawrence).

HUGH MACKENZIE,
(Late of Manuherikia),

Desires to inform his numerous friends throughout the Northern Gold-fields that he has purchased the JUNCTION HOTEL, lately kept by Mr Thomas Higgs; and that he is enabled to offer, at the above hotel, accommodation equal to that of any house on the road.

Branch Booking Office for Cobb's Coaches to Tiroit and Switzers.

Passengers change coaches for Switzers at the Junction Hotel.

Good stabling and paddock accommodation.



R.

NOTICE.

COURTS will be held in the CROMWELL DISTRICT on
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.
SEPTEMBER 14, 28.
VINCENT PYKE, R.M.,
Warden.

Cromwell, June 29, 1870.

Wednesday, 7th September!
At 12 o'clock.IMPORTANT SALE
of
400 HEAD OF CATTLE!

Dairy Cows, Pail-fed Heifers, Prime Fat Bullocks.

At Goodger's Yards, Cromwell!

W. J. BARRY has been favored with instructions from R. Lancaster, Esq., of the Beaumont, to offer for sale by auction, on the above date, without reserve,

400 HEAD of very superior CATTLE, comprising

DAIRY COWS, in full milk
PRIME FAT CATTLE
PAIL-FED HEIFERS.

The above are the finest mob of cattle ever offered in the district, having been specially selected by Mr Lancaster to suit the requirements of the market. x x x No Reserve!

On the same day will be offered,
A Double-seated Buggy and Two Spring-Carts.

W. J. BARRY, AUCTIONEER.

CROMWELL

HACK SPRING MEETING.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1870.

STEWARDS:
Mr W. Smitham
J. A. Preshaw
M. Loughnan
D. A. Jolly
J. Wrightson
J. March
R. E. Dagg
W. Shanly.JUDGE:
Mr J. Harding.STARTER:
Mr J. Dawkins.CLERK OF THE COURSE:
Mr O. Pierce.

First Race.—Maiden Plate

SWEEPSTAKE of 10s each, with 10 sovs. added. Open to all horses that have never won an advertised race (hack or other) up to the 1st September, 1870. Distance, three-quarters of a mile: heats. Weights: 3 years, 8st; 4 years, 9st 4lbs; 5 years and aged, 10st 1lb.

Hurdle Race.

A SWEEPSTAKE of £1 each, with 15 sovs. added. Open to all horses. Distance, a mile and a-half, over five flights of hurdles. No weight less than 11st.

Third Race.

A SWEEPSTAKE of £1 each, with 15 sovs. added. Open to all horses. One-mile heats. No weight less than 10st.

Fourth Race.

HURRY SORRY.—A Sweepstake of 10s each, with — sovs. added.

No person to enter a horse unless a subscriber one guinea to the Spring Meeting. The Dunstan Jockey Club Rules enforced. All events post entries.

M. FRAER,
Hon. Sec.

To Miners and Others.

FOR SALE, a SIXTH SHARE in Bruce and Company's DEEP SINKING CLAIM, Smith's Gully, Bannockburn. This claim is in good working order, with all requisite appliances complete.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE ROBERTSON,

At the Claim.

NOTICE

To Professional "Sundowners."

In consequence of the SCARCITY of WATER in the Town Race, I would recommend you to wash before coming into the city, as I object to this notice to carry water across the Bridge for our convenience, and also to provide Towels, hand-glasses on the cheap.

JOHN MARSH.

DAILY EXPECTED from Dunedin, an extensive assortment of CHOICE FRUIT TREES, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, &c., from the well-known and old-established Hawthorn Hill Nursery, Dunedin.

ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE, Cromwell.

FOR SALE,
A SET OF LIGHT HARNESS, NEARLY NEW.

Apply to MR. SHANLY.

BANNOCKBURN

Amateur Concert and Ball!
In aid of the Funds of the DUNSTAN HOSPITAL

Thursday, September 8, 1870!

At Richards's Bannockburn Hotel.

THE BANNOCKBURN MINSTRELS have kindly volunteered their services for this occasion, and they will be assisted by a number of gentlemen of the district with songs, glees, readings, &c.

The whole to conclude with a SCREAMING FARCE by the Minstrels.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at half-past.

Tickets, 5s; to be had everywhere.

New Advertisements.

MEETING OF CATTLE OWNERS.

In accordance with the request of a number of the residents, I hereby convene a MEETING of OWNERS of CATTLE, to be held at the Town Hall, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, with the view of making arrangements with Mr LOUGHNAN as to the Depasturing of Cattle on the Cromwell Flat.

W. SMITHAM,
Mayor.

"GOODENOUGH" HORSE-SHOE.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

A Consignment of the "GOODENOUGH" PATENT HORSE-SHOES having now arrived, you will have an opportunity of testing the latest improved principle.

The undersigned has had long practice on the above patent, and the public may rely upon the efficiency of the workmanship.

WILLIAM BARNES,
Blacksmith and Farrier.

N.B.—Next the Bridge Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock.

CROMWELL HACK SPRING MEETING.

GRAND STAND AND BOOTH.

W. J. BARRY will Sell by Auction, at the Town Hall, Cromwell, on Wednesday next, 7th September, at 12 o'clock,

The RIGHT to hold the GRAND STAND and BOOTH on the Race-course during the Hack Spring Meeting.

M. FRAER, Hon. Sec.

WATCHES. WATCHES. WATCHES.

G E O R G E Y O U N G,

PRINCES-STREET,

(Opposite Bank of New South Wales),

DUNEDIN,

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that in accordance with the arrangements he made when in Britain, he is now receiving regular and frequent shipments of Fresh Goods of the choicest description, and of the newest and latest fashions, direct from the makers.

16 CASES OF NEW GOODS

Just to hand, ex "Equator" and "Leucadia" from London, and "Dunfillan" and "E. P. Bouvier" from Glasgow.

The following are a few of the quantities:—

10 doz. Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-faced Watches

8 doz. French and American Clocks

8 doz. Gold Brooches

9 doz. Gold Pairs. Gold Earrings

6 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings

8½ doz. Gold Lockets

6½ doz. Gold Chains and Alberts

6 cases SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED Goods, consisting of Salvers, Cake and Card Baskets, Cruets, Liqueur Frames, Cups, Inkstands, Saltcellars, Revolving Cover Dishes and Egg-boilers, &c. &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of Studs, Sleeve-links, Solitaires, Scarf Rings and Pins, Crosses, Field and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Aneroids, Bohemian Glass Vases, Lustres, &c. &c.

G. Y. would particularly draw the attention of intending purchasers to this large and beautiful addition to his present stock, which he is certain cannot be surpassed in the Colonies, either for quality, or for newness and variety of design and pattern; and as these have been bought for cash, at the first hand, and imported direct, he is thereby enabled to offer them at very low prices.

Early Inspection Invited.

LARGE STOCK OF COLONIAL JEWELLERY.

Watches, Clocks, Carefully Cleaned and Repaired Jewellery, &c.

at Moderate Charges.

G. Y. would remind his friends and the public that he received the FIRST PRIZE for CLOCKS and WATCHES at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEO. YOUNG,

421 Oamaru Bay.

New Advertisements.

TENDERS are invited for about 550 feet of FLUMING for the COLCLOUGH REEF COMPANY. Plans and specifications at Dagg's Clutha Hotel, and at Lindberg's Commercial Hotel, Cromwell. Tenders to be addressed to CHAS. COLCLOUGH, Director, Bendigo.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual subscription, £1 1s; half-yearly, 15s; quarterly, 7s 6d.

• Until further notice, a member of committee will be in attendance at the Library on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings, from half-past six to half-past eight o'clock, for the exchange of books.

LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS collected for the purpose of defraying Law Costs incurred in the suit "REGINA V. WHETTER."

COLLECTED AT KAWARAU GORGE:—

Mr T. Heron	£1 0 0
" W. Dale	1 0 0
" R. Bell	1 0 0
" J. Jones	1 0 0
" J. Williams	1 0 0
" T. Wilson	1 0 0

The whole amount of law expenses for which Mr Whetter is liable is £187 19s. Of this sum, upwards of £100 has been paid, and an acceptance at two months—due on the 3rd October—has been given for the remainder.

Subscription Lists lie for signature at the Kawarau and Clutha Hotels, Cromwell; at Mr Richards's Bannockburn Hotel; and at Mr T. Logan's, Bendigo Reefs.

Cromwell Post Office.

MAILS CLOSE:

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbstown, Arrow River, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 3 p.m.

For Rocky Point, Luggett, Albert Town, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrow River, Edwards's, Gibbstown, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Albert Town, Luggett, and Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office is open to the public on week days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 to 10.30 a.m., and from 5 to 5.30 p.m., New Zealand mean time.

J. G. BALLARD,

Postmaster.

BIRTH.

At Melmore-street, Cromwell, on the 26th August, Mrs A. ADAMS, of a daughter.

THE

Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

• There be one quality by which British subjects may be known, and by which they may be distinguished from all other nations, it is that which inclines them to take the weakest side. Other peoples do this—do it in the same way, from the same motive, in individual cases. But with Britons it is a national instinct. It is not a virtue in them—it is a natural necessity. The Briton is certain to take the weakest side if he take any side at all. And he takes it for no other reason than that it is the weakest side. He does not plan this course: it is prompted on the spot. Let him only see the stronger uppermost, and the weaker giving in from sheer weakness, and his sympathies go over to that side. He stays not to reason, or to ask Why or Who: it is enough that there is the weakest, and he sides with it. There may appear to be exceptional cases which do not support this statement, but they occur from lack of information. The side that is the weakest is not seen for the moment, and staggering and uncertainty follow. A sudden shock to the binnacle may send the needle to the south, but give it a few moments, and it will master the disturbing

cause and show itself true to its nature and its polar tendencies. A born Briton may strike on the wrong side from ignorance, but never from choice or instinct. If you want to find out his nationality, many other tests may fail in a given number of cases; but this never. Show a Briton mastering strength domineering, and subdued weakness waiting for help, and you need no other test. If he does not answer to this, he is of mixed blood. Foreigners will often respond to the beseeching look of weakness because it is the holier and therefore the fitter side for sympathy; but the response of the Britisher is spontaneous, right or wrong. He will shout with the mob, "Stop thief!" and no one will be able to decide from what country he hails; but let the knee of the constable be on the chest of the wrongdoer, his hands in irons, and his head bleeding, and the national proclivity of the stranger will at once show itself. If the officer is needlessly cruel, others may interfere from choice or from nature: they may—he must. In 1834 this national characteristic displayed itself after a national fashion. Britannia went forth with twenty millions in one hand and manumitting hammer in another, and freed helpless slavery from its fetters. We do not rate this quality very high among human virtues; it is there and must take its course among the rest. The story has been told a thousand times of a haughty old Greek who hawked a brick through the Grecian markets as a specimen of a building he had for sale. The British household is not in the market yet: when it is, the natural feature above referred to may be of use as a sample.

In the case of Mr WHETTER, which has often turned up in our columns, the national tendency had a spontaneous illustration. He had become weak where it was no dishonor to be so—where his weakness could cost him nothing but money. Then the natural propensity of his countrymen came to the rescue. It was latent before, like fire in the black flint; but the blow that struck him down suddenly enlisted many strong hands and brave hearts to hold him up; and he became strong where it is the pride and glory of every true man to be strong—in the esteem and goodwill of his fellow-citizens. Hitherto he has not come to grief for doing his duty to the town and Corporation, and it would be a fatal mistake to allow such a thing in the future.

THE Intercolonial Conference which met in Melbourne closed its sittings on the 5th ult. Whilst in progress, various and important matters touching the good government of the colonies were discussed. Nothing, of course, was finally settled. The Conference did not possess any independent legislative powers, but it represented all the centres of legislation in the colonies, of which the members were delegates. The Conference is in itself a great fact, apart from its discussions and recommendations. It is a symbol of progress: it is a sign of our freedom as British subjects. Personal government is often nothing more and nothing better than the domin

spirit stick together. The native producer will be able to set his own price upon his productions. Protection will shut the importer out of the market, and thus a monopoly will be possible in favour of a few, and a fierce fight of competition among the thousands. We are immigrationists to the backbone; but so long as we are so hopelessly overgoverned and tax-burdened, the immigrant has no fair chance among us.

The amount of gold transmitted from Cromwell by last escort was 1900 ounces.

It will be observed by advertisement that the right to hold the grand stand and booth on the Cromwell Race-course during the ensuing Spring Race Meeting, is to be offered to public competition by Mr W. J. Barry on Wednesday next.

The attention of intending purchasers is directed to an advertisement in our present issue, announcing an auction sale of a large mob of cattle, the property of Mr Lancaster, on the 7th of September. Mr Barry is the auctioneer, and the sale is to be held at the Cromwell cattle yards.

At the weekly meeting of the Waste Land Board held on Wednesday last, Messrs Gillies and Street, on behalf of Messrs J. D. Frazer and George H. Walker, applied for a lease of five acres of land containing lignite, and situated at Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn. The applicants were informed that the runholders' consent was required before the application could be granted. —

On Saturday morning a great crowd assembled at the Clydeside on Friday last. Some fifteen evidence was heard, and both prisoners were afterwards committed for trial at the ensuing sessions of the Supreme Court, to be held at Dunedin on Monday, the 5th proximo. They left Clyde for Dunedin, in charge of the officers Elgar and Strong, guard of mounted police. —

A man named Ultimus Miller was apprehended last week at Matatapu, Lake Wakatipu, by Sergeant Cassells, on a charge of having committed an indecent assault upon a young girl whose parents reside at Pembroke. The prisoner was lodged in the lock-up here on Saturday last, and was conveyed to Clyde on Sunday by the Sergeant. He will be brought up before the Resident Magistrate to-day.

A notice posted at the Telegraph Office here states that telegrams can now be forwarded from Cromwell to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or France. The charges are—for the first ten words, £2 4s; and for every additional word, 4s 6d; address, signature, and date to be charged for. The ordinary New Zealand rates to be charged in addition. The route is by mail steamer to San Francisco, and thence by wire and Atlantic cable.

A most attractive programme has been issued by the Bannockburn Entertainment Committee, particulars of which will be seen referring to the bills. The first part of the concert will consist of solos and duets, comic and sentimental, by local amateurs. The "Bannockburn Minstrels" are to make their débüt, and will make up the second part of the evening's programme with songs, glee, and choruses; to be followed by a Terpsichorean performance by one of the "sable" troupe. After the concert there is to be a hall, which will conclude the evening's amusement. We trust that the people of Cromwell will show their appreciation of the efforts made by their Bannockburn neighbors in behalf of the District Hospital—for the benefit of which the proceeds are to be given—and that the concert will be as numerously attended by Cromwellites as our entertainments invariably are by the people of Bannockburn.

About three weeks ago Mr W. H. Robertson met with a severe accident while at work on Messrs Shanly's farm, near Cromwell. A large wild boar, which had been frequently seen on Mount Pisa Range during the last four or five years, was observed by Robertson in the vicinity of the piggery, and, with the help of three dogs, an attempt was made to drive the brute off. The boar, on seeing Robertson, disregarded the dogs and pursued the man, whom he attacked in a savage manner, seizing him by the thigh and ripping it up dreadfully. The animal's tusks were about six inches in length, and had it not been for the interference of the constable would probably have been killed, though when attacked he had a long-handled battle-axe in his hands. The boar was ultimately driven away, and Robertson, who was badly hurt, was conveyed to the Dunstan Hospital, as far as possible. On the following night, however, the boar, the boar again made his appearance in the same place, and a determined effort was made to capture or kill him. After hours' hunting, Messrs John Fleming and George Hunter succeeded in yarning him, with the aid of horses and dogs, and a bullet from a rifle speedily put a stop to his dangerous career.

BENDIGO.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENDIGO REEF.

The last two crushings of the Bendigo Company gave a splendid return—yielding over 600 ounces for sixteen days crushing with five stamp heads. The second battery is completed, and ten heads of stampers are now going. The large quantity of quartz brought to grass while the machinery was being repaired will keep the ten heads busy for some time to come.

No. 1 West (the Morning Star).—The contractors who are sinking the shaft in this claim have got down to a depth of about 130ft., and are blasting through solid rock.

No. 2 West.—Work is suspended in this claim, tenders being called for sinking the shaft an additional 50ft.

AURORA REEF.

The Aurora Company have struck the reef. They are bringing quartz to grass, and will commence crushing immediately. They have reduced the price of crushing to 16s per ton for 100 tons; 20s for 50 tons; and 25s per ton for any quantity under 50 tons.

COLCOUGH'S REEF.

The new machinery for the prospecting claim on this line of reef is said to be almost ready for transmission from Dunedin to the reef.

NEW REEF.

A new reef has been lately discovered at Bendigo by Mr David McLauchlan. It lies parallel to the Bendigo reef, and about 200 yards to the south of it, on the adjacent terrace. The stone looks well, gold being visible to the naked eye all through. The prospectors have already got a considerable quantity of stone raised, and will soon be ready for a trial crushing at the Aurora battery.

DEEP SINKING.

All dredge and party's drive is now in over 1000 feet. They have been passing through from two to four feet of washdrift. The ground stands well for a single drive, but requires timber when "blocking out." This claim is very systematically worked, and there is every probability of lucky shareholders taking their "piles" out of it. When the tunnel is at the further end of the claim, additional hands will be set to work.

THE DUNEDIN UNEMPLOYED.

From Dunedin we learn that during the early part of last week large numbers of men out of employment assembled in the city, in order to consult together as to the best means to adopt to obtain employment from the Government. From information supplied us by a reliable correspondent there can be little doubt that much distress prevails, and that a very large proportion of those who assembled together were unable to obtain employment of any description, and were compelled through positive want, to band together and raise their united voices to the Government in support of their application for work. On the 22nd a mass meeting was held in the Octagon, attended by about 400 people, of which number our correspondent assures us that about one half were of the unemployed class. The men were very orderly and quiet in their behaviour, although several spoke very strongly of the dire poverty which prevailed, and of the absolute necessity of the Government providing employment of some description at a reasonable rate of wages. The irrepressible James Gordon Stuart Grant delivered an oration, in which the vituperative language which he so freely uses was brought into play, the unfortunate members of the Executive being anathematized in the usual fashion, and political men in general stigmatized as craven-hearted crawlers, miserable trucklers, swindlers, and so on. Resolutions expressive of the contempt in which the Colonial Executive was held by all good and true men, were passed, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Government to ascertain if there was any prospect of work being obtained at a fair rate of wages. No satisfactory reply being obtained from the Government, it was announced that a mass meeting would be held on the following day in front of the terrace of the Provincial Government buildings. A large crowd assembled at the appointed hour, Mr Grant acting as leader of the meeting. He mounted the steps of the terrace, and harangued the assemblage for a considerable time, inflaming the minds of the men, who already considered themselves deeply injured individuals, to such a degree that a serious riot was imminent. The police, who had mustered in force, then took hold of Mr Grant, and ejected him from the terrace. Several stones were thrown at the police; and one man who advanced to interfere with them was seized by a tall member of the "Branigan Clan," and thrown "neck and crop" over the steps into the crowd, to his evident astonishment. Mr W. H. Reynolds, M.H.R., was dashed and hooted, and finally had to be guarded to a place of security by four policemen. The mob then gradually dispersed. The Government afterwards issued a notice in the evening papers, stating that they were "prepared to employ any number of roadmen at road works—the formation of road, Tokomairiro to Tuapeka—5s per diem." So that for the present any further apprehensions of riot need not be entertained. Our correspondent informs us that several of the immigrants who recently arrived by the Leucadia and E. P. Bouverie had during the past week been at work breaking stones at the Water of Leith, at 3s per yard, paying out of that for the carting of the unbroken metal—hard, water-worn boulders, from the bed of the Leith—to where they are working, the sum of 10d per yard. They can hardly make enough to keep them in the bare necessities of life; and some of them are well-nigh broken hearted at having the bright hopes of a happy future in their new home which they entertained before landing, so completely dispelled, and at the gloomy prospect before them. To make matters ten times worse, the weather has been very bad, and continues so. Let us hope that with the coming summer matters will assume a more cheerful aspect, and work be plentiful enough for all.

The Dunedin Argus.—

From Cromwell we learn that during the early part of last week large numbers of men out of employment assembled in the city, in order to consult together as to the best means to adopt to obtain employment from the Government. From information supplied us by a reliable correspondent there can be little doubt that much distress prevails, and that a very large proportion of those who assembled together were unable to obtain employment of any description, and were compelled through positive want, to band together and raise their united voices to the Government in support of their application for work. On the 22nd a mass meeting was held in the Octagon, attended by about 400 people, of which number our correspondent assures us that about one half were of the unemployed class. The men were very orderly and quiet in their behaviour, although several spoke very strongly of the dire poverty which prevailed, and of the absolute necessity of the Government providing employment of some description at a reasonable rate of wages. The irrepressible James Gordon Stuart Grant delivered an oration, in which the vituperative language which he so freely uses was brought into play, the unfortunate members of the Executive being anathematized in the usual fashion, and political men in general stigmatized as craven-hearted crawlers, miserable trucklers, swindlers, and so on. Resolutions expressive of the contempt in which the Colonial Executive was held by all good and true men, were passed, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Government to ascertain if there was any prospect of work being obtained at a fair rate of wages. No satisfactory reply being obtained from the Government, it was announced that a mass meeting would be held on the following day in front of the terrace of the Provincial Government buildings. A large crowd assembled at the appointed hour, Mr Grant acting as leader of the meeting. He mounted the steps of the terrace, and harangued the assemblage for a considerable time, inflaming the minds of the men, who already considered themselves deeply injured individuals, to such a degree that a serious riot was imminent. The police, who had mustered in force, then took hold of Mr Grant, and ejected him from the terrace. Several stones were thrown at the police; and one man who advanced to interfere with them was seized by a tall member of the "Branigan Clan," and thrown "neck and crop" over the steps into the crowd, to his evident astonishment. Mr W. H. Reynolds, M.H.R., was dashed and hooted, and finally had to be guarded to a place of security by four policemen. The mob then gradually dispersed. The Government afterwards issued a notice in the evening papers, stating that they were "prepared to employ any number of roadmen at road works—the formation of road, Tokomairiro to Tuapeka—5s per diem." So that for the present any further apprehensions of riot need not be entertained. Our correspondent informs us that several of the immigrants who recently arrived by the Leucadia and E. P. Bouverie had during the past week been at work breaking stones at the Water of Leith, at 3s per yard, paying out of that for the carting of the unbroken metal—hard, water-worn boulders, from the bed of the Leith—to where they are working, the sum of 10d per yard. They can hardly make enough to keep them in the bare necessities of life; and some of them are well-nigh broken hearted at having the bright hopes of a happy future in their new home which they entertained before landing, so completely dispelled, and at the gloomy prospect before them. To make matters ten times worse, the weather has been very bad, and continues so. Let us hope that with the coming summer matters will assume a more cheerful aspect, and work be plentiful enough for all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

PUBLIC WANTS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I see by the late Government Gazette that we have got something at last: ten acres for a Cemetery, and a piece of ground, measuring something more than an acre, set apart for a recreation ground. How this latter was got, or what motive the authorities had in applying for it, I cannot say; but I hope it will be kept for the purpose for which it has been set apart. I hope the local authorities will see that the land is put to its proper use, but let them go about it in a business manner, and not be actuated by favour or vindictive motives. Let them settle it in the same spirit as they did the water question. The thanks of the ratepayers are due to the Mayor and Council in this matter, and if nothing else is done during the whole year, it will be satisfactory to have this much vexed question settled.

Now that the Races are drawing near, I would respectfully draw the attention of the Council to the necessity of there being a piece of land set aside for a race-course, which should be for the benefit of the Cromwell Jockey Club. We have a Mayor now who takes an interest in racing: perhaps he might be able to do something in the matter. The Lower Flat must be left open for the benefit of the district, and the Council must insist on it. We cannot do without it. If we are to keep pace or progress with the times, access must be had to the river frontage, for the benefit of the cattle, and also for the landing of timber. But I am sure this matter may with confidence be left in the Council's hands. The miserable state of the cattle in the district demands attention. The place is overstocked. I hear constant complaints from the Dunedin carriers of the disappearance of the stuffing from their collars and saddles. The fact of the matter is, the cattle are starving. I believe Martin's Act should be in force, to compel the owners to provide them with food, or remove them to better pastureage. If there were a limit to the number each owner is allowed to keep, this state of affairs might be remedied, and each citizen might have a chance of enjoying the privilege that the miner's right gives. By that, each holder is allowed to keep two cows, and as most of us possess that document, I believe we should have all the benefits pertaining to it.

But the question arises, is a squatter's run Crown Lands? My friend "Still Waiting" seems to be under a misapprehension about our public men. He thinks they consist of the Town Council alone. I argue we have equally as useful bodies as the Corporation: as useful at least as that body has been hitherto. He seems to be like the old woman with the big nose, who took everything on herself, because her nose was so big, it could not let anything past it. I would strongly advise him to take a turn round the Cromwell Cemetery, and see if the double gates are not in want of repair, and if the paths are not wanting some attention. He has accused me of one-sidedness: if the School Committee have provided the best place in the town, so much to their credit. It was not got without some exertion on their part. With regard to the Court-house and Post-office, I believe they are under the consideration of the Government. I have no doubt we shall very shortly see some very creditable buildings substituted for the old ones.—I am, &c.,

MORE ANON.

Cromwell, August 27.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I have nothing to do, and make up my mind to growl at everything and everybody. Beginning at the Town Council, as the most prominent feature in the town: I don't like them, as they can't get on without rates. I can say, "Up with them—as long as they do not touch our pockets!" What a pity they do not get up a dispute and neglect to assess us this year, or leave it to the end of the year! Then, I could turn round and say, "The rates ought to be collected quarterly, but who is able to pay a whole year's rates at one time, I would like to know?" What a chance to shuffle out of it! But I don't like shuffling, of all things. My father said, "Pay your rates, my boy, and then you will be respected by your betters." Well, I believe the old boy was right then. Now if he had seen the way in which the Cromwell Council spent the money raised, I believe he would not have been so ready to put his hand into his pocket. There was actually an account rendered for 3lb best sperm candles and I do not know how much coal—anyway, nearly sufficient to keep any hotel in the town going; also an account for two shillings' worth of writing-paper! The Town Clerk ought to find all these things himself, and appear respectable as well; be always ready at the beck and call of the Mayor and Councillors; collect the rates without the ten per cent; and shout for all hands at each public house every time he finds it part of his duty to call—shanties, ditto. I am all there for a drink on the cheap, and shall be on the look-out for him. Now, I say that 1s 8d a week is by far too much for any Town Clerk: he will be growing too fat and lazy—getting the gout, and getting extravagant—if he lives up to his income, which I say he ought to, and contribute to all our public institutions, which I will here enumerate:—Hospital, £5; School, £3; Church, £5—Town Clerk must be religious; Library, £1 1s; Jockey Club, £1 1s; Subscription to do, £3; Dunstan do., £2 2s; Novis, £1 10s; Sundry subscriptions during the year, £8. He should also keep the town race in repair, sweep the streets every Saturday, and in the summer time water them to lay the dust. The balance of his time might be filled up by fetching a few buckets of water across the bridge for the especial benefit of the Mayor and Councillors.—I am, &c.,

MORE ANON.

Cromwell, August 27.

THE "GOODENOUGH" METHOD OF SHOEING HORSES.

[The following description of the above-named useful invention—which is extracted from the London Times—will be read with peculiar interest by everyone interested in the subject, the more so on account of an announcement appearing in our advertising columns from a tradesman (Mr William Barnes) who has had practical experience in the application of the new principle in England, and who is now in a position to give the public practical evidence of its value:—]

In 1860, Mr Goodenough, an American gentleman (well known in England by his association with Mr Rarey), invented and patented a horse-shoe which is said to have succeeded in securing all necessary protection to the hoof of the horse, and in removing, or reducing to a minimum, the bad effects of earlier methods of horse-shoeing. The principle laid down by Mr Goodenough is that the shoe should resemble, and preserve as far as possible, the natural shape of the hoof of which it is a continuation. The unshod-horse has the under surface of his foot on a general level plane, the frog and the whole margin of the hoof in contact with the ground, and the surface of the sole, between the frog and margin, somewhat raised by its own concavity. The Goodenough shoe is made precisely to follow the outline of the hoof for which it is intended, and to reach exactly to the bars, never projecting at all beyond the heel. Its upper surface is perfectly plane and true; its under surface is generally concave from the outer to the inner margin, the outer margin having, however, a narrow flat bearing upon the ground, and this bearing is interrupted by portions of the margin being cut away, so as to leave a central toe-calk, and two smaller calks on either side. The elevation of these calks is inconsiderable, and their general level is the same, so that they may be compared to a series of short claws on the under surface of the shoe. In the notches, or spaces between the calks, the nail-holes are bored and counter-sunk, so that the nail-heads are completely buried in the shoe. For frost, shoes are made in which the calks have no flat bearing, but are brought up to a feather edge. The inner margin of the shoe is thin, so that its outline passes insensibly into that of the sole, and presents no projections by which stones or snow can be retained. The method of preparing the foot and of applying the shoe is as follows.

In the first place, a shoe which precisely fits the outline of the hoof is selected from the stock. If a proper fit cannot be found, any slight alteration is made by a few blows on the cold iron, or, if heating be necessary, the shoe is made cold again before it is applied, and care is taken that it remains perfectly level and true. The farrier then prepares the hoof by cutting or rasping away the surface of that portion of the crust on which the iron will rest, leaving the centre of the sole and the frog and bars untouched. Having given what he judges to be a true level to this marginal seating of the shoe, the shoe is applied cold, and the hoof is rasped again and again, until horn and iron come into perfect contact in every part. As a guide to the use of the rasp, the surface of the horn not touched by it, will remain uncoloured. The adjustment being correct, the shoe is nailed on in the ordinary way, and the process is complete.

When the shoe are put on for the first time, it will often happen that the frog, dwarfed and deformed by previous ill-treatment, does not reach the ground at once, and for some hours, or even for a day or two, the horse may experience the same kind of inconvenience that would be felt by a man who was taken out of very high-heeled boots, to which he was accustomed, and made to walk on level soles. But a very short time restores the muscles of the leg to their natural equilibrium, and relieves the latter discomfort, while, after a few shoenings, the frog gets to the ground fairly and fully, forming an elastic wedge which gives the horse a conscious and safe foothold upon every surface. The sole also grows somewhat within the circle of the shoe, and forms a shoulder by which the firmness and security of the latter are greatly increased, so that fewer and smaller nails are required. At first, too, it is necessary to have a considerable thickness of iron, in order to supply the place of the horn usually removed by the excessive cutting of the ordinary farrier; but when the hoof has grown to its natural proportions, smaller and lighter shoes will be sufficient.

Mr Goodenough claims for his system the obvious merit that the shoe, being applied cold, does not injure and weaken the horn by burning, as in the common method. He claims the positive merits that "it prevents slipping, over-reaching, and interfering, cutting, or picking up stones, balling snow or mud, contracted feet, corns, sand-cracks, thrush, springing of the knees, shrinking of the shoulders. It also prevents the nail striking the ground while the foot is sensitive from shoeing. A horse will draw with it a greater weight, and travel farther." From careful examination of the method and of the results of its employment, we are of opinion that these claims are scarcely, if at all, overstated, and that Mr Goodenough will confer the greatest benefits alike upon horses and upon those who own or use them. Another advantage of the system is one that will be greatly increased in the hunting field. The hoof, having its natural form and surface preserved, draws out of clay or mud without the suction by which so many ordinary shoes are loosened, and so much extra labour is entailed upon the horse. It has been calculated that this suction may be nearly 1lb per lift to each foot, in addition to the weight of the shoe; and its total amount at the end of a day's work would be such as to seem scarcely credible.

The Lake Wakatip Mail reports the occurrence of two fatal accidents at Skippers within the last ten days. Robert Duncan, an oil resident at Skippers, met his death through the falling in of a tunnel in which he was working. In the other case, the coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—That the deceased Wm. Shepherd came to his death by falling over a precipice while in a state of intoxication. Rider: This claim is attached to those persons so far with drink during

BANNOCKBURN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Until within this last day, the violent and piercing winds which are the wonted harbinger of spring, have not harassed the miners of this district, the weather having been calm, with occasional gentle rains; but on Friday last, the wind blew with stinging effect from the southwest, and was of such a permeating nature that ordinary clothing was set at defiance.

All the spare time and energies of the settled miners are occupied in digging and planting their gardens; and those who, lacking a regular abiding-place, have only been wintering in this quarter, will, in all probability, soon return to their old haunts in the mountains.

Arrowtown

R. F. T. G. H. A. R. D.

Grocer and Retail Storekeeper,

FINE SILVER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, paper, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & CO., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

JAMES GARROWAY

EGGS to announce to the inhabitants of the Wakatipu district, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the above premises from Mr W. Scopes, and that he intends to use his best endeavours to make the ROYAL OAK second to none of the Up-country Hotels for comfort and superior accommodation.

The house contains Private Parlors, twelve comfortable Bedrooms, and the fare supplied is at description.

An excellent range of stabling attached to the building, which is under the immediate management of the Proprietor.

Lodging Boxes for Entires.

Card Table on the Premises.

Attention paid to the comfort of Travellers.

Queenstown Mail Coach changes at the ROYAL OAK.

Clyde

M. A. NTHONY BROUUGH,

BARRISTER,

SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE, CLYDE.

A. L. HALL, CLYDE

M. MARSHALL,

AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.



his carefully prepared.

STATIONER, AND NEWS-VENDER.

English, Foreign, and Colonial Papers and Magazines.

Magazine Clubs supplied at a bon English prices.

H. A. Z. L. E. T. T.,
WHOLESALE STOREKEEPER,
AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
SUNDERLAND-STREET,

CLYDE.

Best and best-selected Stock of
WINEs,
SPIRITS,
GROCERIES.
O VISIONS.

Workers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

Inhabitants of the Cromwell District

R. BARLOW,

RADICAL WATCHMAKER,

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

CLYDE,

now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, and American CLOCKS; also, a very good collection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Brooches
Ear-rings
Guardes

Keeper Rings, Seals, &c., in various variety, of the new

so,

very suitable and elegant GOODS, too numerous to mention, for CHRISTMAS

SELECTED POETRY.

THE INFIDEL'S TEST.

"Father," said the expiring daughter of an infidel, "I feel that my end is drawing near. Tell me, I entreat you, am I to believe what you have taught me, or what I have learnt from my mother?" — "Believe, my child," he replied, after a severe struggle with his feelings, "what your mother taught you."

Stretched on the bed of death his daughter lay: Her hours are told—she cannot live the day; She knew his voice, unclosed her sunken eyes, And gazed upon him with a dread surprise.

Her looks expressed perplexity and fear: "Father," she cried. He instantly drew near, Laid tenderly her head upon his breast, Kissed her wan eyelids, and his daughter blest.

"Father," she cried once more, "Death draweth nigh;

Is there a God?—is there futurity? My mother told me there was; but thou—oh, thou!

Declar'st it folly at his shrine to bow. At such an awful hour do not deceive:

Is there a God? What must thy child believe?

Speak, I abjure thee, ere it be too late!

When taken hence, what is to be my fate?

I feel there is, when this worn spirit's fled,

A God to judge, eternity to dread.

Oh! did my mother teach the truth?" — "She did!"

Trembled his lip, and quail'd his quiv'ring lid. Mighty the struggle in the scorner's heart;

Yet, could he let his cherished one depart

Impressed with doubt?—the doubt that made

him, too,

Question if what he had instilled were true!

No, no! he dares not!—demons prompt in vain,

Oh! his humiliation, anguish, pain,

As he confessed to that expiring child

"When he disowned his God he basely lied!"

He felt her shudder, for he clasped her yet;

And her last look he never can forget.

Oh! it is easy, round the festive board,

With boon companions to deny the Lord,

Turning his threatened judgment to a jest,

(Blasphemy lending wit a keener zest);

Holding eternity a thing of nought;

Nor sick'ning at annihilations thought.

But when the lips of death make the appeal,

How awful the conviction we then feel!

"Is there a God?" The soul appall'd replies,

There is a God—a God who never dies.

Who save a God, created all we see!

Who gave existence, thankless man, to thee?

Oh! turn to him, with penitence, in time;

Implore his pardon for each wilful crime.

Lo! he invites thee to partake his love;

Lo! he invites thee to that bliss above.

Scorn not the offer—"Oh! repeat and live;"

He as a father panteth to forgive;

They who die in their sins no joy afford

To the most merciful, most gracious Lord.

Chinese Immigration.

We take the following from the *Evening Post*:—As a social question, Chinese immigration has already become of importance. Not only have our neighbours in Victoria to submit to the spectacle of heated temples being raised alongside of Christian places of worship, and the gross rights of idolatry perpetrated openly in the view of Christian communities, but they are constantly being called upon to look at instances of social degradation, undreamed of before. How far this degradation extends, may be gleaned from the following extract from a Ballarat paper:— "We visited in succession the majority of the opium shops and houses in which the young girls are most frequently to be found. The first we entered was an opium establishment. In several of the compartments was a small stove, in which charcoal is burned, and the heat mingling with the smell of the opium rendered the atmosphere in the passage quite unbearable. Stretched on a bed in one of the apartments we found two females, whose united ages could not amount to thirty years, and who appeared to be just recovering from the influence of opium smoking. Both could boast of no mean personal attractions, and although vice was beginning to mark their otherwise pleasant features with plain, legible lines, yet one could scarcely conceive, as we were afterwards informed was the case, that each had completed a training of at least two years in the company of the Chinese. In the outer room were seated three ugly Mongolians, who seemed to be especially anxious lest their victims should be taken from their custody." This article goes on to state how the Chinese Camp at Ballarat has gradually become a hotbed of vice and corruption; how thieves and robbers, both Mongolian and European, find refuge there; and, in fact, affords details sickening in their mortosity, which we will not inflict upon our readers. It finishes by recommending, as the only means of alleviating the evils complained of, that the Camp should be removed beyond the precincts of the borough. These things, and others which we see recorded in the Australian papers, are warnings to us. They show us that, however much we may stand in need of population, we should guard against the folly of allowing such a race as the Chinese to assist in filling the gaps.

Free Kirk Maidens and Jesuits.—"The daughters of the Earl of Culloden could not stand any longer the Free Kirk, of which their austere parent was a fiery votary. It seems that they had been secretly converted to the Episcopal Church of Scotland by a governess, who pretended to be a daughter of the Covenant, but who was really a niece of the Primus, and, as Lord Culloden actually observed, when he ignominiously dismissed her, 'a Jesuit in disguise.' From that moment there had been no peace in the house. His handsome and gigantic daughters, who had hitherto been all meekness, and who obeyed him as they would a tyrant father of the feudal ages, were resolute and would not compromise their souls. They humbly expressed their desire to enter a convent, or to become at least sisters of mercy. Lord Culloden raged and raved, and delivered himself of cynical taunts, but to no purpose. The principle that forms free kirks is a strong principle, and takes many forms, which the social Polyphemus, who have only one eye, cannot perceive."—From Mr Disraeli's new Novel "Lothair."

A Buckinghamshire Labourer.—At the Uxbridge Sessions, on Monday, a case was heard, in which two carters, named John Saunders, and Thomas Hammond, of Loudwater, Bucks, were charged with assault by a toll-taker. Mr Baker Smith, for the defence, wished to call one defendant to give evidence on behalf of the other. The bench acquiesced, and Hammond was put in the witness-box, when the following strange colloquy took place:—The Clerk: From what I know of this class of men, I think I must hesitate before swearing him. (To witness): Do you know the nature of an oath? Witness, rubbing his head: I dunno what you mean. The Clerk: Can you read—have you read the Bible? Witness: No. The Clerk: Can you write? Witness: No. The Clerk: Well, you know your name; how do you spell that? Witness: I dunno. The Clerk: Have you ever been to church? Witness: Yes, once or twice when I was a young

Items from Home Papers.

Mace and Allen.—Last week there was a prize fight at New Orleans between Jim Mace and Tom Allen. Mace won after ten rounds had been fought. Allen's shoulder was dislocated.

French Expedition to the North Pole.—The *Journal du Havre* states that M. Gustave Lambert has at length completed the £20,000 which he required for his expedition to the North Pole. The Boreal will, it is reported, leave that port very shortly.

A Powerful Preacher.—During a sermon delivered by a clergyman, one of the congregation seemed greatly affected. Proud of this circumstance, the preacher, after the service, asked the man how his discourse had affected him so much. "Oh sir," said he "it is not that; but your long beard put me so much in mind of a favourite goat that I had lost, that I could not help crying."

A Precocious Runaway Couple.—New Orleans papers narrate the woes of a mature young couple, aged eleven and thirteen, who eloped from that city last week; and, after passing two blissful days together in the cabin of a negro friend, were ruthlessly torn apart, and their brief romance terminated with sound parental whippings and many tears.

Type-setting by Steam.—Mr Mackie, of Warrington, invites all those who are interested to visit his office, where his patent type-setting machine is at work daily, setting news type at the rate of almost a column of the *Times* per hour. He is making some machines for a leading London firm, and has himself guaranteed to double that speed all the day long.

Mrs Gladstone and the Poor.—Mrs Gladstone has been attending a large "mothers' meeting" in the poor district of Millwall. The wife of the Premier presided at one of the tables, and after tea addressed the women, assuring them of the deep sympathy which had been felt in high quarters with the poverty and suffering that had long prevailed in the neighbourhood. They were also addressed by Lady Robartes, the Rev. E. Hewlett, of St. Paul's, Manchester, and the Rev. J. Hewlett, incumbent of the district.

Anecdote of the Late Sir James Simpson.—A correspondent writing to the *Times* says:—"Dr Simpson, on first propounding the theory of the application of chloroform to patients requiring surgical aid, was stoutly opposed by certain Calvinistic objectors, who held, that to check the sensation of pain in connection with 'visitations of God' was to contravene the decrees of an All-wise Creator. What was his answer? That the Creator, during the process of extracting the rib from Adam, must necessarily have adopted a somewhat corresponding artifice—for did not God throw Adam into a deep sleep?" The pietists were satisfied, and the discoverer triumphed over ignoble and ignorant prejudice."

Free Kirk Maidens and Jesuits.—"The daughters of the Earl of Culloden could not stand any longer the Free Kirk, of which their austere parent was a fiery votary.

It seems that they had been secretly converted to the Episcopal Church of Scotland by a governess, who pretended to be a daughter of the Covenant, but who was really a niece of the Primus, and, as Lord Culloden actually observed, when he ignominiously dismissed her, 'a Jesuit in disguise.'

From that moment there had been no peace in the house. His handsome and gigantic daughters, who had hitherto been all meekness, and who obeyed him as they would a tyrant father of the feudal ages, were resolute and would not compromise their souls.

They humbly expressed their desire to enter a convent, or to become at least sisters of mercy. Lord Culloden raged and raved, and delivered himself of cynical taunts, but to no purpose.

The principle that forms free kirks is a strong principle, and takes many forms, which the social Polyphemus, who have only one eye, cannot perceive."—From Mr Disraeli's new Novel "Lothair."

A Buckinghamshire Labourer.—At the Uxbridge Sessions, on Monday, a case was heard, in which two carters, named John Saunders, and Thomas Hammond, of Loudwater, Bucks, were charged with assault by a toll-taker. Mr Baker Smith, for the defence, wished to call one defendant to give evidence on behalf of the other. The bench acquiesced, and Hammond was put in the witness-box, when the following strange colloquy took place:—The Clerk: From what I know of this class of men, I think I must hesitate before swearing him.

(To witness): Do you know the nature of an oath? Witness, rubbing his head: I dunno what you mean. The Clerk: Can you read—have you read the Bible? Witness: No. The Clerk: Well, you know your name; how do you spell that? Witness: I dunno. The Clerk: Have you ever been to church? Witness: Yes,

the Chairman: We cannot take that man's evidence, Mr Smith. Mr Smith: But, sir, he cannot be so bad as that. I will put the question in a different form. (To witness): Now, my man, tell me, do you believe in future rewards and punishments? Witness seemed more perplexed than ever, and did not answer. Mr Smith: Come, have you ever heard of a God and a devil? Witness: I dunno. Mr Smith: Do you know how old you are? Witness: I be no more nor twenty. Mr Smith: I think I must give him up, your worship. The "witness" was then ordered to stand down. This intellectual specimen of humanity (and there are many like him in Bucks) is in the employ of a Mr Roberts, hardware dealer, &c., of Loudwater.

Pedestrianism Extraordinary.

(*New York Tribune*.)

It was announced some weeks ago in the Empire Skating Rink that Edward Payson Weston, the celebrated pedestrian, would attempt the extraordinary feat of walking 100 miles in 22 consecutive hours. Some sneered, others doubted; but Weston, nothing daunted, made his preparations, and, under the eyes of competent judges, in the presence of thousands of applauding spectators, the feat was fairly and triumphantly accomplished. Mr Weston's only training consisted of a daily morning walk of ten or fifteen miles, during the three weeks preceding the trial. He made his appearance at the Rink promptly at midnight, and at 12.15 a.m. began his walk. The length of the track, which was composed of earth and shavings, was 735 ft. 6 in., and he was required to make nearly 718 rounds to accomplish the prescribed distance. For every fifth mile eight rounds were allowed, and seven rounds for all the others. He started off in excellent spirits, and made the first mile in 11 minutes 15 seconds. The first twenty-five miles were accomplished in 4 hours 7 minutes 54 seconds, and the second in 2 hours 20 minutes over the same time. Seventy-five miles were completed in 16 hours 18 minutes; and the round of hundred were triumphantly ended in 21 hours 38 minutes 16 seconds.

According to the measurement made soon after the walk, it was necessary to make three more rounds. This, too, was leisurely done, leaving fully fifteen minutes to spare. Weston stopped nine times during the walk for rest or refreshment, the shortest halt being three minutes, and the longest nine minutes and a half seconds.

The food, taken in intervals, consisted of beef tea, coffee, and crackers steeped in strong green tea.

After the eighth mile he took a spoonful of champagne three times, and during the last ten miles he swallowed a little brandy-and-water about every third round.

He used a sponge dipped in bay rum to moisten his head and wrists, and put whiskey in his shoes to ease his feet.

His quickest round, the last of the fiftieth mile, was walked in one minute and twenty seconds.

During the day, there was a scattering attendance of curious spectators, but after nightfall a crowd poured in until there were not less than five thousand people present, including not a few ladies, who watched with the keenest interest the rapid strides of the wonderful pedestrian.

The scene was picturesque. The Rink glittered with a myriad of brilliant gas jets. The cool fountain in the middle tossed a score of tiny streams into the air.

OCCASIONAL NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

VI.—THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

The arrival last week of the ships E. P. Warrie and Leucadia, with a number of immigrants from the Old Country, has had the effect of directing public attention and discussion to the immigration and labour question. It is of course a universally admitted fact that a young country cannot advance in any material degree without a steady influx of colonists to its shores; yet even it is remembered that numbers of men in the limited population which New Zealand possesses are only partially, if at all employed, it is not to be wondered at that immigration is looked upon as everything that is bad by a large proportion of the working class of the Colony. That there are very many mechanics and labouring men only partially employed in Dunedin is, I am sorry to say, too true; and round endeavour to persuade persons who are to suppose in such a situation that immigration the sovereign antidote for this lamentable absence of work, must be one of the hardest tasks it is possible to conceive. The Dunedin journals—more particularly the evening paper, in a series of articles published some few weeks back—have, however, had the temerity to attempt this; with, of course, the very limited success which might have been anticipated. Understand that many of the recent arrivals have been unable to obtain work, to their great astonishment and disgust; for they were led to believe by the immigration agents at home that there was not the slightest difficulty in procuring employment immediately upon setting foot on the golden shore of New Zealand—the land of peace and plenty, flowing with milk and honey, where such a thing as want was unknown, and where good wages, short hours, constant employment, and a splendid climate, combined to make their future happiness *in fait accompli*. The glowing picture presented, and the specious promises made, no doubt induce many to leave their homes who would otherwise pause before leaving the land of their birth to come to a strange country; and when they arrive here, and find that they have severed their home ties without apparently bettering themselves of course their discontent and vexation is vented on the Government and its agents, through whose instrumentalities they have been induced to emigrate. The cause pursued by the home agents cannot be too strongly deprecated; for there is no doubt that they willfully tell the most glaring falsehoods as to the wages obtainable, certainty of procuring work immediately upon finding, and all the other special advantages which exist only in their own imaginative brains. Many of the immigrants by the above named ships state that the glowing colours in which Otago as a field for emigrant is painted by these agents, are beyond conception; and they are very naturally much disheartened at not being able to obtain employment now that they have arrived in the "Promised Land." His Honour the Deputy Superintendent met and conversed with a large number of them on Tuesday last, and endeavoured to inculcate into them the virtues of patience and perseverance, and also tried to persuade them that their prospects were bright enough, "if they could only see it"—a very difficult thing to do under the circumstances. His Honor the Deputy Superintendent concluded by intimating that he himself wanted two men who could work with a pick and shovel, the next day to cut a road to his own house. That would be a three or four days' job, and he would employ two of the family men on it. Lucky "family men!" here is a pleasant star for you in your adopted land! Then there is the Port Chalmers railway starting in a week or two; when you no doubt will be able to procure constant employment, probably at the munificent salary of £ per annum. Why cannot you look at things as though a kaleidoscope, and imagine yourself in the fairy land which was pictured to you before leaving the heather-dotted hills of your "bonnie Scotland"? Who says that there is not every prospect of a bright and happy future in store for you? But jesting aside, Mr Editor, do you not think that our Government is deserving of severe censure for the apathetic display in not using their utmost endeavours to provide for the immediate employment of these immigrants, and for the numbers we may look forward during the coming summer? Not the slightest thought appears to have been bestowed on this important part of their immigration schemes. They seem to rest quite satisfied if they can manage to land people in the province, and leave them to shift for themselves. No doubt it is a slightly difficult subject to deal with still, if immigration is to continue, works or enterprises of some description must be undertaken to find employment for those who arrive. In a late issue of the Evening Star I read a leading article which contains a good practical suggestion, and one worthy of consideration. I quote the following portions of the article: I refer to and hope that the gold-fields journals will give expression to their views on the subject:—

"We earnestly invite the assistance of all intelligent men to the organisation of a plan by which immigration may be made a blessing and not a curse to the province. The fault of our present no system is, that it seems to be thought sufficient that men, women, and children should be pitchforked into the country, without any preparation whatever being made to provide temporary employment for them." * * * * The gold-fields ought to be made something to fall back upon to give employment to every man who needs work—a respite where wages may be earned when other employment is not to be had. Up to this time, when men have complained of want of work, the Government has been powerless to help them; or if it has given them anything to do, it has been a job at stonebreaking, at ten times the cost that a stone-breaking machine would do it. But why not employ them in reserved gold workings? Gold-mining has this advantage: it competes with no man's labor. An ounce of gold is always marketable; and therefore, although a Government quartz-mine might be bounded by a private company's claim, instead of that being a disadvantage it would prove beneficial to the latter, for there would be the advantage of better roads, probably a better system, and more security. And what valid objection could be raised, were the rate of wages such as not to compete with the labor market? It seems to us that, whatever objection may be raised to the plan, something of this sort is necessary:—In connection with our immigration system, a registry of all men wanting work, with their trades and callings. Until there is a demand for their labor, they should at once, if they chose, be employed in the unskilled departments of alluvial or quartz-mining, at a rate of wages somewhat lower than the current one. They should be allowed to leave whenever an opening of obtaining employment at their own trade or profession presented itself, and to return as soon as work became scarce." * * * *

We have quartz reefs containing two to three ounces to the ton—we have terraces measuring 1000 feet in length—we have old ground where Chinese miners can make a fortune; we have thousands of square miles of auriferous ground—and we have hundreds of men out of work. We have little doubt that a plan so simple, if entertained, will meet with opposition. A cry will be raised about the Government having no right to undertake such enterprises. But Colonial Governments have many things to do that in the Old World are done by private companies. They have 1000 miles of rail ways, reservoirs for water, jetties, docks, and other reproductive works; and it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that if England had vast areas of gold-fields unappropriated, means would be found to relieve the community of the six millions of poor's tax annually paid to feed a pauper population. But no matter about precedents. The world would never be the better for our living were we to be bound by the teaching of our grandmothers. We have new circumstances to deal with, and we must adapt means to ends. Let us not spend our time in hoping for better times, but rouse ourselves to make the best of our circumstances, remembering that "The gods help those who help themselves."

A Sailor Driven Mad by a Mesmerist.

A Newcastle paper relates an extraordinary incident, showing the danger of experimenting with mesmerism. A few evenings ago, a young sailor, who, with some shipmates, was lodging at the Ferry Hotel, Sunderland, was strolling at the bar when a man, named M'Kenzie commenced some mesmeric passes, and the young man, being extremely susceptible, he was soon in a state of convulsions. In this state he was completely at the will of the operator, and was unable to move excepting by M'Kenzie's permission. Whether M'Kenzie was unable to restore the man to consciousness or not we cannot say. His statement is that he took him to the open air, and he revived; but it appears that M'Kenzie left the house while his "subject" remained in a half unconscious state for some time, and ultimately became very ill. His comrades had to sit up with him until three o'clock in the morning, when he fell asleep. When roused at breakfast time he appeared to be still laboring under the effects of the mysterious passes, became extremely excited, and talked with all the incoherence of a person insane. He became worse as the day wore on, and so dangerous that his comrades determined to take him to Mr Morgan, of Monkwearmouth, for his advice. On their attempting to enter the ferry landing, the young sailor rushed into the water, and wanted to walk across the water. Ultimately they reached Mr Morgan's house, to find that he was absent in Scotland. On returning, the mesmerist's victim became more and more excited until at last he made his escape, performing a number of most ~~dangerous~~ frantic actions, he climbed like a cat up the roof of a two-story house, and walked along the ridge, while his shipmates stood below, expecting every moment that he would be dashed to pieces. When at length coaxed down, he was in such a dazed condition that he had to be removed to a workhouse, insane to all appearances. The police afterwards got hold of M'Kenzie, who at first denied that he knew anything about mesmerism, but afterwards said he could bring the man out.

Brigandage in Chili.

A horrible story of brigandage reaches us from Chili. Don Gomezy Logoberon, a famous bandit captain, who from his fastnesses in the Sierra Profound, has long defied the Chilean authorities, was recently pursued with the brigands under his command, by a body of troops, which succeeded in cutting him off from his followers, and driving him to take refuge in a cavern situated near the summit of one of the lofty mountains constituting the above-named range. In this cavern he had concealed a female captive, whose husband he had robbed and slain, and whom he had compelled to live with him as his mistress. The soldiers made several attempts to reach the entrance to this cavern, to which there was only one means of access—a mere mountain goat-track; but Logoberon, a man of gigantic stature and Herculean strength, rolled heavy rocks down upon them, and succeeded in blocking them off, after several men had been severely injured. The officer in command, unwilling to sacrifice his troops uselessly, resolved to starve the bandit out, and "sat down" before the place. After two days' blockade, however, the soldiers grew weary of so tedious and humiliating an expedient, so they improvised an exhalide of the robber-chief's stronghold, and succeeded in capturing him. To their horror they found that Logoberon had cut off one of his unfortunate companion's breasts and eaten it. The poor woman was discovered in a dying state, having sustained a fearful loss of blood; and she expired shortly after her rescue from her barbarous paramour. The butcher was conveyed to Talca, where he was promptly tried and condemned to death by the garrote. While the executioner was engaged in adjusting his *taille de mort*, the convict drew a whistle from his pocket and blew it sharply; whereupon about sixty of his men, who had introduced themselves amongst the crowd surrounding the scaffold, rushed upon the gendarmes and massacred them ere they could show any resistance. They freed Logoberon and completed the enterprise in a manner not devoid of a certain ghastly humor, by garrotting the executioner; after which they escaped almost unscathed to the mountains. They are probably still at liberty, practising their profession to the terror of the whole country round. It should be observed that to facilitate their flight they "annexed" the horses of the fallen gendarmes; and that a good many of them seized women from the throng gathered upon the place of execution, carrying them away, flung across their saddle-bows.

A Hundred Mile Race.

The race from Dubbo to Orange, New South Wales, nearly 100 miles, between Mr Frost's Colonel and Mr Tarratt's Barmaid, is now amongst the records of the turf, as an instance of the wonderful endurance of the equine race, and an illustration that "blood must tell." The *Western Evening Star* says:—"It had been arranged that the horses should start from the telegraph office, Dubbo, not later than seven o'clock on Manday morning, the 4th ult., the one not appearing at that hour to forfeit the stakes. At half-past six the start was made, the day being favorable overhead, but the roads in terrible condition. The Barmaid was not up to the mark in point of condition, yet evinced her breeding very creditably. From Dubbo the race seemed either of the horse, until their arrival at Shepherd's Creek, within three miles of which place the mare got behind, and on arrival found that Colonel had had his feed and was just starting again. The race here may be said to have been at an end, for the Barmaid remained behind at Calala, and did not reach Orange until next morning. Various wagers appear to have been made as to the time that would be occupied in the journey, most persons inclining to 12 or 13 hours. Nevertheless, when 10 hours had expired, interested spectators began to gather at the telegraph office, Orange, in anticipation of the impossibility that it would be done in less. They had not long to wait, for an advance guard soon arrived with the intelligence that the race was nearly at an end, and precisely at one minute to five o'clock the Colonel passed up the street hard held, amidst the plaudits of a large concourse of people. The distance between Dubbo and Orange is stated to be ninety-six miles; and as the road had to be kept the whole of the way owing to the boggy state of the bush, it may be estimated that every inch of that distance was travelled. The time Colonel took in the journey was ten and a half hours, which gives an average of nine miles per hour. The speed at which the last stage was performed is something incredible—the last twelve miles being accomplished in one hour and ten minutes!

The arrangement was that each horse was to carry 9st. On Saturday, Colonel was declared to carry 9st 4lb, and Barmaid 9st 6lb. This has been made the pretext for a protest on the part of the owner of Barmaid, who insisted it was a point that the weight was not declared at starting; but to us it appears that in a case of this sort it is not compulsory to adhere strictly to Jockey Club rules, and that if the weight decided on was carried, the race has been fairly run.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertisers in the CROMWELL ARGUS will have their names and addresses inserted in this column free of charge.

CROMWELL.

*Badger, R. F., Agent, Melmore street
Barnes, W., Blacksmith and Farrier, do.
Cove, Dr. James, Surgeon, do.
Dawkins, James, Free Trade Butcher, do.
Day, R. E., Clutha Hotel, do.
Foote, Frank, Bridge Stables, do.
Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown Coach,
R. W. Daniels.*

*Harding, Joseph, Junction Commercial hotel
Lindsay, E., Blacksmith, Melmore-street
Scott, J., Baker, do.
Marsh, John, Bridge Hotel, do.
Nicholas, J., Cromwell Coal Works
Kid, Robert, Cromwell Hotel, do.
Manders, H., Agent, do.
Whetton, W. H., Bootmaker, do.
Pierce, O., Smithfield Butcher, Melmore-street
Shandy, W., & Co., General Merchants, do.
Smitham, William, Kaurau Hotel, do.
Taylor, James, Carpenter and Builder, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Merchants, do.
Matthews & Fenwick, General Printers, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Drapers and Clothiers*

CROMWELL

HACK SPRING MEETING.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870.

STEWARDS:

Mr W. Smitham
J. A. Freshwater
I. Loughnan
D. A. July
J. Wrightson
J. Marsh
R. E. Dagg
W. Shantz.

JUDGE:

Mr J. Harding.

STARTER:

Mr J. Dawkins.

CLERK OF THE COURSE:

Mr O. Pierce.

First Race—Maiden Plate

A SWEEPSTAKE of 10s each, with 10 sovs. added. Open to all horses that have never won an advertised race (hock or other) up to the 1st September, 1870. Distance, three-quarters of a mile; heats. Weights: 3 years, 8st; 4 years, 9st 4lb; 5 years and aged, 10st 1lb.

Hurdle Race.

A SWEEPSTAKE of £1 each, with 15 sovs. added. Open to all horses. Distance, a mile and a-half, over five flights of Hurdles. No weight less than 11st.

Third Race.

A SWEEPSTAKE of £1 each, with 15 sovs. added. Open to all horses. One-mile heats. No weight less than 10st.

Fourth Race.

HENRY SCURRY.—A Sweepstake of 10s each, with 10 sovs. added. No person to enter a horse unless a subscriber of one guinea to the Spring Meeting. The Dunstan Jockey Club Rules enforced. All events post entries.

M. FRAER,

Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on Mount Pisa Station on and after this date.

J. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27c.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS has been laid on the ARDGOUR STATION.

JOHN M. MCLEAN.

COAL CREEK HOTEL, HALF WAY BETWEEN CROMWELL AND LAWRENCE.

The above hotel possesses excellent accommodation for travellers, who may rely upon receiving every attention. The house is situated on the main road from Tuapeka to Cromwell, and affords a convenient stopping-place for horsemen and passengers by coach.

The Dunstan and Tuapeka Mail Coach passes the door twice a-week, and the daily increasing traffic sufficiently proves that this road is recognised as the best route from Dunedin to the northern Gold-fields.

GENERAL STORE, DISTRICT POST-OFFICE.

N.B.—First-class Stabling. Horses for hire paddock accommodation.

R. AYLING,

Proprietor

JUST RECEIVED and TO ARRIVE

Ex "Sally Brown,"

50 Cases Devoe Kerosene, (Patent Nozzled Can).

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

An Excellent Investment!

FOR SALE, the COAL-PIT belonging to Messrs NICHOLAS & CO., situated at Adams's Gully, Bannockburn. The ground held comprises a lease of Five Acres, and the lignite is equal to any yet discovered within a radius of 50 miles. The seam is 20 feet in thickness. The PLANT, comprising Two Horses, Dray, and Two Sets of Harness, Hut, Truck, &c., will be sold with the Lease. The whole is in good working order, and may be had a bargain.

For further particulars, apply to

NICHOLAS AND CO.,

Cromwell Coal-pit;

Or on the ground, Adams's Gully.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CATTLE.

Anyone driving cattle off Runs 334 and 2 known as the WANAKA STATION, without permission, will be prosecuted.

HENRY CAMP.

Arrowtown

R. P R I T C H A R D,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.
A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

JAMES GARROWAY

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of the Wakatip district, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the above premises from Mr W. Scoles, and that he intends to use his best endeavours to make the ROYAL OAK second to none of the Up-country Hotels for comfort and superior accommodation.

The house contains Private Parlors, twelve comfortable Bedrooms, and the fare supplied is of the best description.

There is an excellent range of stabling attached to the Hotel, which is under the immediate management of the Proprietor.

Loose Boxes for Entires.

Large Billiard Table on the Premises.

Every attention paid to the comfort of Travellers.

The Clyde and Queenstown Mail Coach changes horses at the ROYAL OAK.

Clyde

MR ANTHONY BROUH,
BARRISTER,
SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE, CLYDE

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE
M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE



Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

JAMES HAZLETT,
WHOLESALE STOREKEEPER,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

SUNDERLAND-STREET,

CLYDE

The largest and best-selected Stock of WINES,
SPIRITS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS.

Packers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

CLYDE,

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins

Brooches
Lockets
Chains

Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,

Recently arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Clocks carefully Cleaned & Repaired

Lowburn, Bendigo Gully, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL
AND STORE,
LOWBURN,
About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN PERRIAM .. PROPRIETOR.
Every accommodation for Travellers.

ROCKY POINT FERRY.



GEORGE McLACHLAN begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr John McCormick, together with the ROCKY POINT FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage to cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descriptions ferried at moderate rates.

MITCHINSON & HARRISON,
Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPERS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS,

WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO AND WAKEFIELD POST-OFFICE.

BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL,
WAKEFIELD.

The undersigned having recently completed the above house at great expense, begs to intimate that he is now in a position to offer the best Accommodation to his patrons. The house has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on an extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and boarders will be specially attended to.

Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,
25 Proprietor.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL,
LOGANTOWN.

KELSALL & WILSON,
Proprietors.

The above house is the largest and most commodious in the district.

EXTENSIVE STABLING.

GENERAL STORE attached to the hotel with a large and varied assortment of Groceries and other goods.

Orders punctually attended to, and goods delivered throughout the district on the shortest notice.

27-39

REEFERS' ARMS HOTEL,
Logantown.

JAMES BEARE PROPRIETOR.

The above house is the largest and most comfortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

COACH TO BENDIGO.

The undersigned begs to intimate that a Two-Horse CONVEYANCE will leave Bendigo Township for Cromwell EVERY WEDNESDAY, at eight o'clock a.m., returning same day at four p.m. Booking Office, Cromwell : Dagg's Clutha Hotel. Fares to and from, 12s. 6d.; single fare, 7s. 6d. Parcels as may be agreed upon.

27 JAMES LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE
LUGGAGE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

B - District Post Office.

Dunedin Advertisements.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Criterion Hotel),
DUNEDIN. 19

M'GUIRE'S IMPERIAL FAMILY
AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Corner of Princes and Hope streets, Dunedin.
First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.
Suites of Apartments for Private Families.
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready.
LIVERY STABLING ATTACHED.

LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC
SALOON.

FOR SALE OR HIRE:

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
Pianofortes by Broadwood
Pianofortes by Kirkman
Pianofortes by Ralph Allison
Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.

Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.—All the new and standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,

PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,

Princes-street north, Dunedin. 33

THE UNDERSIGNED

Begs to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by

him under the name and style of HAY

BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-

street, Dunedin, will on and after this date

be carried on by him under the name and

style of

DAVID R. HAY.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin.

26th March, 1870.

most respectfully to inform all those who are in-

debted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely

obliged to them if they will be kind enough to

settle their accounts AT ONCE.

DAVID R. HAY.

Dunedin Advertisements.

[ESTABLISHED 1863.]
FREDERICK H. EVANS,
AUCTIONEER,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

ESTATE AGENT, MINING & SHARE BROKER.
Loans negotiated.
The Waste Land Board attended. (42)
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

W. O. RAMBALL,
STOCK, SHARE, AND MONEY BROKER,
MINING, LAND, & GENERAL AGENT,
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
Princes-street, Dunedin. 42

THOMAS WINSTANLEY'S
SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,
MACLAGGAN-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN,
(Late of the National Hotel, Clyde.)

First-class accommodation for Travellers.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDROOMS.

The choicest brands of Wines, Beers, and Spirits.

One of the best Billiard Tables.

RATTRAY-STREET.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Adjoining the Shamrock Hotel.

DUNEDIN.

THOMAS DICKSON,
CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,
Has always on hand a large and choice assort-
ment ofFURNITURE,
COMPRISING

Dining-room chairs, tables, sofa

Conches, easy-chairs

Bed-room chests of drawers

Dressing tables and glasses, all sizes

Washstands, commodes, bedsteads

Pallasses, hair mattresses, all sizes

Flock and flax mattresses.

American chairs, all kinds, chaises

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER.

Country orders promptly attended to, and

Furniture carefully packed.

UNION HOTEL,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

E. LYONS, Proprietor,

(Late of the Masonic Dining Rooms,

Princes-street).

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables. 21-72

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,

Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

JAMES D. HUTTON, Proprietor,

(Late cook in the Scandinavian and Bull and

Mouth Hotels),

Has much pleasure in informing his up-country

friends, and the public in general, that he has

taken the above house. Visitors patronising

him will find themselves at home. First-class

Board and Lodging, 18s per week. All meals 1s.

Beds 1s. Dely competition. Wines, Spirits,

and Malt Liquors of the best brands.

22-47 Good Stabling, free of charge.

FREDERICK TOFIELD,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

"GOLDEN HORSE-SHOE,"

Corner of Princes-street and Moray-place, and

opposite the Criterion Hotel.)

JEWELLERY,

<div data-bbox="614 764 792 774"